THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1776. [NUMBER 1736.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed March 18, 1776.
Flour at 17*s.* per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 11½*a.* for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6/ 0	Beef per Barrel	45/ 0
Flour	16 0	Pork	4 0
Brown Bread	12 6	Salt	4 6
Weſt-India Rum	5 0	India tea,	
New-England do.	3 4	Chocol. per Do.	12 0
Muſcov. Sugar	64 0	Bees Wax	1 3
Single refin'd ditto	1 3	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 0
Molaſſes	2 9	Wood	28 to 30 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

		High Water.	riſes H.	M.	ſets H.	
D's	Age.					
Thurſday	●	3	after 5	31	before 7	
Friday	23	4	5	30	7	
Saturday	24	5	5	29	7	
Sunday	25	6	5	27	7	
Monday	26	7	5	26	7	○
Tueſday	27	8	5	25	7	
Wedneſday	28	9	5	24	7	New

Days 12 Hours 58 min. the 11th.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Norwalk, *to his friend at* Danbury.

[Inſerted by particular deſire.]

DEAR SIR,

ON the 7th inſtant, (March,) between two and three o'clock, P. M. I was on buſineſs by the ſtores near the Bridge in Norwalk, at which time and place, I heard ſome converſation on American affairs:—Very intereſting and important at this day; to which (though at a ſmall diſtance) I gave a liſtening ear; and which, if properly communicated to the public, will, I doubt not, engage the attention of every friend to his country, as it ſets the characters of the friends and enemies to COMMON SENSE, in a ſtriking contraſt.—One of the gentlemen that acted a part with that ſpirit and dignity which the cauſe deſerved, was a Clergyman; a native of America, a warm advocate for COMMON SENSE, a zealous friend to the rights of humanity, and firmly attached to the intereſt of his bleeding country; the other was a Trader; a paltry peddling Politician, of ſmall ſignificance, abſtract from his fortune, and the oppreſſive influence he acquires by it, over his poor dependents; being actuated by ſelfiſh and mercenary views, he took Liberty's ſide apparently, for a while, and was promoted to the office of a Committee-man, but his integrity and fidelity being ſoon ſuſpected, he was degraded, and no more public truſt or confidence repoſed in him; which has ſo ſoured his unhallowed temper, given ſuch a ſullen moroſe aſpect to his countenance, and put ſuch a fiery edge on his violent paſſions, that he is ready to encounter every argument that is offered in favour of the *common cauſe*, with his fiſt and cudgel, or ſome murderous weapon of war, *Ruſſian-like*.—The meeting of theſe two gentlemen, ſo oppoſite in their tempers and characters, bore ſome feeble reſemblance to the land and ſea clouds, driven together by the wind, on which uſually follows thunder and lightning, to the aſtoniſhment of all beholders.—The clergyman began the converſation in a pleaſant facetious manner, by aſking the trader if he had read *Common Senſe*; and finding that he had, enquired further, what he thought of the author's ſentiments and plan; the trader reply'd, he might have a little ſenſe in ſome things, but that great part of his book contain'd none at all; that ſhould the colonies, fall in with the ſcheme of ſetting up for independence on Great-Britain, it would be to their immediate deſtruction; and that they would all go to the *Devil* by whole ſale. The clergyman, after querying a little, as to the reaſons, on which his opinion was founded; finding nothing ſatisfactory, enlarg'd ſomewhat in vindication of *Common Senſe*, and the American cauſe in general; and took notice withal, of the importance, of attending to the dictates of *Common Senſe*, while making improvement in other arts and ſciences; and obſerved that the author of ſaid pamphlet, tho' unknown to him was certainly poſſeſſed of a good ſhare of ſenſe and learning; that his *plan* was wiſe and judicious, the only one that was practicable, and bid fair for our preſervation and ſafety; and that he hoped the colonies would ſoon univerſally come into it. Upon this the ſullen *trader* replied in a very frowning and angry tone, that his *horſe* had more ſenſe than the ſaid piece, or its author, whom he treated with the utmoſt ſcorn, indignation, and contempt; intimating that he was a mean, miſchief-making fellow, that dare not ſet his name to his book—Upon this, the *clergyman* gave it as his opinion, that neither he, (ſaid trader) nor his horſe together with him, were capable of ſuch a *performance*; that the author of it poſſeſſed very diſtinguiſhed talents and abilities. Immediately the *ſaid trader* flew into a moſt violent rage, and paſſion; with parliamentary or miniſterial vengeance in his eyes, ſeem'd determined to decide the controverſy with his fiſt, which had more weight in it, than any argument he could produce: He drew up with it doubled, ready to ſtrike a full blow, but ſeeing the black coat of ſaid Clergyman, and the gravity, ſedateneſs, and compoſure with which he ſtood the ſhock of this heavy threatening, he felt his heart and courage fail; and retreated back, like a bullying puſillanimous *Tory*; but began with his invenomed tongue, to vent the rage, and malice of his heart; and to throw out his billingſgate, with ſuch mean, dirty, and ſcurrilous reflections, on the AUTHOR OF COMMON SENSE, on the Clergyman, and on our Colleges, and public ſeminaries of learning, as would be ſhocking to the ears of a civilized heathen; and are to be heard only among the loweſt order of *illiterate ſcoundrels*.—The Clergyman (though ſomewhat aſtoniſhed at the man's unprovok'd madneſs and rage)—yet ſuſtained the whole, with that firmneſs, and intrepidity of mind, which is peculiar to perſons conſcious of the rectitude of their views, and intentions, and the goodneſs of their cauſe; did, at length, without the leaſt appearance of paſſion, in the ſpirit of meekneſs, and moderation, aſk the *trader* what cauſe, or provocation he had given him for theſe high threatenings, inſults, and abuſive reflections; that he meant to treat all his fellow-men with decency, civility, and good manners:—That if it could be made appear, that he had in any reſpect abuſed him, or given juſt cauſe of offence, he would make him full ſatisfaction. Upon which the *trader* repeated his threatenings with apparent marks of hoſtility in his countenance. The Clergyman ſeeing it was to no purpoſe, to reaſon with a *madman*, and apprehending danger of an aſſault from him, retired, and ſo the debate abruptly ended, and the diſguſting ſcene was cloſed.——I can truly ſay, that I never heard one of the ſacred order ſo inſulted, and abuſed through my whole life; never heard PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF LEARNING, treated with ſuch contempt, and ſcorn; and COMMON SENSE ſo ſhamefully deſpiſed and trampled on; indeed *this man*, if he is worthy the name, and fit to be ranked among human beings; is the firſt and only one, that I have known, to appear in oppoſition to that excellent PAMPHLET, which ſo deſervedly gains the approbation, and applauſe of all the true and worthy ſons of American liberty:—On beholding the ſcene, and the parts acted therein, as now deſcribed; I was led to make this remark, (viz.) that ſuch as are enemies to the rights and liberties of America, and are at any rate, for patching up a peace with a *corrupt Miniſtry*, who are ſeeking our ruin; are likewiſe enemies, not only to *Common Senſe*, but to learning, the means of education, and to a *Proteſtant Clergy*, who are an inſtitution of heaven, to keep up light and knowledge in the land; and as a conſequence of this, would be active, and forward, in introducing the *blind, bloody religion of Popery*; which is founded in ignorance and deluſion, and calculated to promote the preſent ruin, and eternal deſtruction, of all that embrace it. From this repreſentation of facts, and a juſt deduction from them; I believe our *profeſſed enemy to Common Senſe*, will not much weaken its credit and influence, by the moſt vigorous exertions of his own abilities, acting in concert with thoſe of his *horſe*; which may be the moſt maſterly of the two—when perſons double their fiſts to knock down an argument, or take up a club to deſtroy its force and efficacy; or call for their horſes to ride over, or trample them under foot; we need not marvel at their enmity to *Common Senſe, religion, learning and liberty*, and their attachment to a *Popiſh and tyrannical power*. Such a perſon can receive no more benefit from reaſoning, than the *horſe* he rides on; and the ſame means that are ſuitable and proper to convince the one, make him ſeemingly ſenſible of his miſtakes, and recover him from the error of his ways; may, with the utmoſt propriety be applied to the other. As you my friend and the public, are much more concerned in, and affected by the ſentiments and conduct of individuals, than by their names, it is thought beſt for the preſent to conceal the name of this gigantic *oppoſer* of our common rights; who reaſons ſo mightily with the ſtrength of his *fiſt*, and his *horſe*; I will only recommend him to the inſpection and care of the Committee, hoping that he may be recovered to the exerciſe of common ſenſe, make reſtitution to the much injured *Clergyman*, and to the *public*, for his notorious miſdemeanors and offences, ſo as to obtain forgiveneſs, and be received into charity again, which is the earneſt, and honeſt wiſh and prayer of a ſincere friend to mankind. I. L. B.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of another private letter, dated North Carolina, March 6, 1776.

[Left out laſt week for want of room.]

I now my worthy friends, moſt ſincerely and heartily congratulate you on the ſucceſs of the American arms in this province, and be aſſured, that let General Clinton land when he pleaſes, we are ready for him at all points. Our natural ſituation gives us many advantages, and the worthy men in this colony do not want ſpirit; Dunmore to the north, and Martin to the ſouth, have given us full employment for ſome nine pair, and have already made the whole province ſoldiers. It is altogether out of my power to deſcribe the ardor that at this very hour prevails in this province, almoſt every man at a minute's warning is ready to turn out in his country's cauſe.—Colonel Moore is by the Council, ordered to diſarm all the Highlanders and Regulators, and to take all the ring-leaders into cuſtody, to ſend them to Halifax goal, and to poſſeſs himſelf of their eſtates, and to make due return of his proceedings to the Provincial Congreſs, to be held at Halifax on the ſecond of April next; which it is hoped will amount to ſomething handſome.—His Excellency Brigadier General Donald Mc. Donald, I had the honour of ſeeing at Newbern; he is far advanced in life, being in the 65th year of his age, by this time he is a cloſe priſoner in Halifax goal, as the Council expreſsly ordered him there.

The Committee of Safety of Virginia offered our Council aſſiſtance, much to their honour, and I verily believe South-Carolina would have afforded every relief had there been a neceſſity for it, but we had men enough to ſettle the account current with the inſurgents. The Colonels Moore, Martin, Caſwell, Polk, Thackſton, Lillington and Long, have great merit, any one of theſe gentlemen in this country, would be an over match for a Howe, a Burgoyne, or a Clinton; their knowledge of their country, and neceſſary modes of attack, would fruſtrate any attempt fallen upon by the characters laſt mentioned. The whole province in general, conſider regulars in the woods as an eaſy conqueſt, and I am firmly of their opinion. How ſmall muſt Governor Martin feel himſelf after promiſing government 3000 men, not to have it in his power to ſupply the miniſtry with a ſingle man, and after having with oſtentatious parade, brought up a ſloop of war and three armed veſſels within half a mile of Wilmington, for the purpoſe of receiving the Regulators and Highlanders from Negroe-head point; to ſneak off with two veſſels at a time, after hearing of the defeat of his emiſſaries—nothing can equal his quixotiſm but that of the miniſtry, his maſters.

In Colonel Moore's letter you will obſerve he mentions a Captain M'Leod killed, this man was Adjutant General of the Highland regulating company.

Our troops under Colonel Howe are ordered into this province immediately. Felix Kenam is a priſoner of ours, that is famous fellow is by this time confined in Halifax goal.—James Hepburn was ſecretary to his Excellency Brigadier General McDonald. The great Colonel Cotten we hope is a priſoner, and by this time they are both in Halifax goal—after the inſurgents gave way, there was ſuch a ſcouting as hardly ever was known before; we expect next Friday to hear of the number of ringleaders taken.

NORTH-CAROLINA, March 4.

Wilmington Diſtrict.

Peter Simon, of Rhode-Iſland, maketh oath on the holy evangeliſts of Almighty God, that he was on board a veſſel bound from Dominica, to Ocracock, and taken off Hatteras by the ſloop General Gage, George Sibbles, maſter, and brought into Cape Fear about the 25th of February. That Capt. Collet was on board the ſaid ſloop when this deponent was taken, and was very communicative with him, ſhewing his papers and inſtructions, and informing him what rout he was to take, &c. That the ſaid Collet ſaid, he expected to find General Clinton here with 15 or 1600 men, and that the General was to be reinforced in April with 9000. After this junction, they were to march to Croſs Creek by way of Waggamaw, and there join General McDonald. That there were only a ſufficient number of men for a garriſon to be left at Boſton, and that 25000 men were to be landed in the Jerſies, between Philadelphia and New-York, in flat-bottomed boats, and that if they could not poſſeſs New-York, they were to deſtroy it. That the ſaid Collet declared, that he would kill man, woman, and child, reſerving all the young ladies for his his private pleaſures. That the night before laſt, this deponent, with ſeveral other perſons, made their eſcape, and came up to Wilmington; and farther ſaith not. PETER SIMON.

Sworn before me, the 9th of March, 1776.
WILLIAM PURVIANCE.

(Copy) JOHN COOKE, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 23.

It is an undoubted fact, that between 8 and 9000 wt. of gunpowder is juſt brought into this colony, from one of the French Iſlands, with a number of field pieces, four and ſix pounders, ſome muſkets, &c. Several French gentlemen likewiſe came in the veſſel, one of whom, ſhortly after their arrival, ſet out for Philadelphia.

While a couple of tenders were on their way up James River, laſt Thurſday night, which was very dark and ſtormy, one of them got faſt aground, below Jamestown, within a ſmall diſtance of the ſhore; and the crew, finding it impracticable to get her off, ſtaid on board till next morning, when all hands left her, and rowed to the other tender leaving behind a number of cannon balls, a quantity of ſalt, ſome ſailors clothes, &c. They then proceeded up to a plantation of Mr. Harriſon's, of Brandon, from whence they ſtole eight ſteers out of a cart, and twelve lean cows, which they ſlaughtered and took with them, for the uſe of Lord Dunmore's hungry fleet and army, robbing the overſeer likewiſe of all his houſehold goods, ſtripping the negro cabins, and carried with them by force, two valuable men, as recruits, we ſuppoſe, for the *Royal Regiment of Black Fuſileers*.

About ten days ago, a ſloop bound from Hiſpaniola to Philadelphia, the property of Mr. Beveridge, merchant in that city, and commanded by Capt. Forreſter, was taken in the Bay by a tender belonging to the Roebuck man of war, and one Rogers, a midſhipman, with five ſeamen, were put on board to conduct her to Norfolk; at the ſame time taking out all the hands, except the mate and a boy. In her voyage thither, one of the caſks of wine in the hold becoming leaky, by ſome accident, the midſhipman and his party went down to ſtop the leak, when the mate and boy, with great addreſs, ſhut down the hatches and ſecured the priſoners, and then puſhed to the Eaſtern Shore with the veſſel and cargo, the latter worth at leaſt 4000*l.* ſterling. Captain Hammond, on hearing of this affair, ordered Capt. Forreſter, who was on board the Roebuck, up to the priſon ſhip at Norfolk, in a pilot boat, under the eſcort of a midſhipman and ſix hands; but the veſſel

running aground on an oyster bank, two miles below Lord Dunmore's ship, the midshipman ordered one of the seamen into a canoe to do something for the relief of the vessel, when Capt. Forrester seized the opportunity, and leaping into the canoe, cut the painter with a jack leg knife, on which she swung off with the tide; then turning to the seaman, swore he would cut his throat if he offered to obstruct him in his escape. This menace quieted the fellow till Capt. Forrester had paddled about 100 yards, when finding his escape practicable, he pulled with all his might, and both got safely ashore, amidst a cloud of curses and imprecations from the midshipman and sailors. The Captain and his comrade, whom he has taken, are gone to Accomack, to look after the vessel, and to dispose of the cargo to the best advantage.

Captain Forrester informs, that the Kingfisher is gone round to Boston, to bring a number of ships of war up Delaware river, to prevent the Philadelphians from making any farther preparations for the defence of their city; it being determined upon, it seems, that the grand attack shall be made upon Philadelphia, as soon as the fleet and troops arrive from England, but we hope will prove equally abortive with the rest of the cursed ministerial schemes to enslave America.

CAMBRIDGE.

By his EXCELLENCY
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;
General and Commander in Chief of the
United Colonies.

WHEREAS the Ministerial Army has abandoned the Town of Boston, and the Forces of the United Colonies under my command, are in possession of the same: I have therefore thought it necessary for the preservation of peace, good order and discipline, to publish the following orders, that no person offending therein, may plead ignorance as an excuse for their misconduct.

All officers and soldiers are hereby ordered to live in the strictest peace and amity with the inhabitants: and no inhabitant or other person, employed in his lawful business in the town, is to be molested in his person or property, on any pretence whatever.

If any officer or soldier shall presume to strike, imprison, or otherwise ill treat any of the inhabitants, they may depend on being punished with the utmost severity; and if any officer or soldier shall receive any insult from any of the inhabitants, he is to seek redress in a legal way, and no other.

Any non commissioned officer or soldier, or others, under my command, who shall be guilty of robbing or plundering in the town, are to be immediately confined, and will be most rigidly punished. All officers are therefore ordered to be very vigilant in the discovery of such offenders, and report their names and crime to the commanding officer in the town, as soon as may be.

The inhabitants, and others, are called upon to make known to the Quarter-Master General, or any of his deputies, all stores belonging to the Ministerial Army, that may be remaining or secreted in the town: Any person, or persons whatever, that shall be known to conceal any of the said stores, or appropriate them to his or their own use, will be considered as an enemy to America, and treated accordingly.

The Select men and other Magistrates of the town, are desired to return to the commander in chief, the names of all, or any person, or persons, they may suspect of being employed as spies upon the Continental Army, that they may be dealt with accordingly.

All officers of the Continental Army, are enjoined to assist the civil Magistrates in the execution of their duty, and to promote peace and good order. They are to prevent, as much as possible, the soldiers from frequenting tippling houses, and strolling from their posts. Particular notice will be taken of such officers as are inattentive and remiss in their duty, and on the contrary, such only as are active and vigilant will be entitled to future favour and promotion.

Given under my hand, at Head-Quarters, in Cambridge, the 21st day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

BOSTON, March 29.

The Address of the Honourable Council and House of Representatives, to his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; *General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United Colonies.*

May it please your Excellency,

WHEN the liberties of America were attacked by the violent hand of oppression—when troops, hostile to the rights of humanity, invaded this colony, seized our capital, and spread havoc and destruction around it—when our virtuous sons were murdered, and our houses destroyed by the troops of Britain—the inhabitants of this, and the other American colonies, impelled by self preservation and the love of freedom, forgetting their domestic concerns, determined resolutely and unitedly to oppose the sons of tyranny.

Convinced of the vast importance of having a gentleman of great military accomplishments, to discipline, lead and conduct the forces of the colonies, it gave us the greatest satisfaction to hear that the honourable Congress of the United Colonies, had made choice of a gentleman thus qualified, who leaving the pleasure of domestic and rural life, was ready to undertake the arduous task. And your nobly declining to accept the pecuniary emoluments annexed to this high office, fully evidenced to us that a warm regard to the sacred rights of humanity, and sincere love to your country, solely influenced you in the acceptance of this important trust.

From your acknowledged abilities as a soldier, and your virtues in public and private life, we had the most pleasing hopes; but the fortitude and equanimity so conspicuous in your conduct; the wisdom of your councils; the mild, yet strict government of the army; your attention to the civil constitution of this colony; the regard you have at all times shewn for the lives and health of those under your command; the fatigues you have with chearfulness endured; the regard you have shewn for the preservation of our metropolis, and the great address with which our military operations have been conducted, have exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and demand the warmest returns of gratitude.

The supreme ruler of the universe having smiled on our arms, and crowned your labours with remarkable success; we are now, without that effusion of blood, we so much wished to avoid, again in the quiet possession of our capital; the wisdom and prudence of those movements, which have obliged the enemy to abandon our metropolis, will ever be remembered by the inhabitants of this colony.

May you still go on approved by heaven, revered by all good men, and dreaded by those tyrants who claim their fellow men as their property. May the United Colonies be defended from slavery by your victorious arms. May they still see their enemies flying before you: and (the deliverance of your country being effected) may you, in retirement, enjoy that peace and satisfaction of mind, which always attends the good and great: And may future generations in the peaceful enjoyment of that freedom, the exercise of which your sword shall have established, raise the richest and most lasting monuments to the name of WASHINGTON.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my most sincere and hearty thanks, for your polite address; and feel myself called upon by every principle of gratitude, to acknowledge the honour you have done me in this testimonial of your approbation of my appointment to the exalted station I now fill; and what is more pleasing, of my conduct in discharging its important duties.

When the councils of the British nation had formed a plan for enslaving America, and depriving her sons of their most sacred and invaluable privileges, against the clearest remonstrances of the constitution—of justice and of truth; and to execute their schemes, had appealed to the sword, I esteemed it my duty to take a part in the contest, and more especially, when called thereto by the unsolicited suffrages of the representatives of a free people; wishing for no other reward, than that arising from a conscientious discharge of the important trust, and that my services might contribute to the establishment of freedom and peace, upon a permanent foundation, and merit the applause of my countrymen, and every virtuous citizen.

Your professions of my attention to the civil constitution of this colony, whilst acting in the line of my department, also demand my grateful thanks. A regard to every provincial institution, where not incompatible with the common interest, I hold a principle of duty and of policy, and shall ever form a part of my conduct. Had I not learnt this before, the happy experience of the advantages resulting from a friendly intercourse with your honourable body, their ready and willing concurrence to aid and to counsel whenever called upon in cases of difficulty and emergency, would have taught me the useful lesson.

That the metropolis of your colony is now relieved from the cruel and oppressive invasion of those who were sent to erect the standard of lawless domination, and to trample on the rights of humanity, and is again open and free for its rightful possessors, must give pleasure to every virtuous and sympathetic heart, and being effected without the blood of our soldiers and fellow citizens, must be ascribed to the interposition of that Providence, which has manifestly appeared in our behalf through the whole of this important struggle, as well as to the measures pursued for bringing about the happy event.

May that Being who is powerful to save, and in whose hands is the fate of nations, look down with an eye of tender pity and compassion, upon the whole of the United Colonies; may he continue to smile upon their counsels and arms, and crown them with success, whilst employed in the cause of virtue and of mankind May this distressed colony and its capital, and every part of this wide extended continent, through his divine favour, be restored to more than their former lustre and once happy state, and have peace, liberty and safety secured upon a solid, permanent, and lasting foundation.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

WATERTOWN, April 1.

The man of war building at Portsmouth, for the Continental service, will, it is said, be ready to launch in about a month.

Thursday last the Lecture, which was established, and has been observed from the first settlement of Boston, without interruption, until within these few months past, was opened by the Rev. Doctor Elliot—His Excellency General Washington, the other General Officers and their suites, having been previously invited, met in the Council Chamber, from whence, preceded by the Members of the Council who had had the small pox, the Committee of the House of Representatives, the Selectmen, the Clergy, and many other gentlemen; they repaired to the Old Brick Meeting House, where an excellent and well adapted Discourse was delivered from those words in the 33 chap. Isaiah, 20 verse.

After Divine Service was ended, his Excellency attended and accompanied as before, returned to the Council Chamber, from whence they proceeded to the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, where an elegant Dinner was provided at the public expence; after which many very proper and pertinent Toasts were drank.

Joy and Gratitude sat on every Countenance, and smiled in every Eye.

The whole was conducted and concluded to the satisfaction of all.

PROVIDENCE, March 30.

By several gentlemen lately arrived from Checonecto, in the province of Nova Scotia, we have undoubted intelligence, that that government had endeavoured to inlist part of the inhabitants to act against their American brethren, which they nobly refused; in consequence whereof the governor had ordered the militia to be called together, and a number to be drafted; when their officers were told by the men, that if they attempted to draft, they would fire upon them; this stopped their proceeding any further, and the men clubbed their muskets and marched home.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

In CONGRESS, March 6, 1776.

RESOLVED, That any goods, wares and merchandises, except slaves and empty casks, other than shaken or knock'd down casks for molasses, may be exported from the Thirteen United Colonies, by the inhabitants thereof, and by the people of all such countries as are not subject to the King of Great-Britain, to any parts of the world, which are not under the dominion of the said King: Provided that no vessel be permitted to export any greater number of shaken or knock'd down molasses casks, than the same vessel is capable of carrying when they shall be filled with molasses.

Resolved, That any goods, wares and merchandise, except such as are of the growth, production or manufacture of, or brought from any country under the dominion of the King of Great Britain, and except East India tea, may be imported from any other parts of the world, to the Thirteen United Colonies, by the inhabitants thereof, and by the people of all such countries as are not subjects to the said King, liable however to all such duties and impositions as now are or may hereafter be laid by any of the said Colonies.

Resolved, That nothing herein contained shall be understood to prevent such future commercial regulations as shall be thought just and necessary by these United Colonies or their respective legislatures.

Resolved, That no slaves be imported into any of the Thirteen United Colonies.

☞ *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Assemblies and Conventions in the several Colonies to appoint proper officers at convenient places in their respective Colonies, to take bonds in adequate penalties, for observing the regulations made by the Congress, or Assemblies, or Conventions, concerning trade, and for securing the observation of such parts of the Association as are not inconsistent therewith, and that the obligor shall within eighteen months after the departure of the vessel, produce to such officers, a certificate under the hands and seals of three or more reputable merchants residing at the port or place where the cargo shall be delivered, that the same was there unloaded, and take manifests upon oath of the cargoes exported and imported, and keep fair accounts and entries thereof, give bills of health when desired, grant certificates shewing the property of the vessels cleared out, and sign certificates that the requisites for qualifying vessels to trade have been complied with, and that the fees of the said officers be stated by the respective Assemblies, or Conventions—Provided always that no prosecution upon any of the said bonds shall be commenced but within three years after the date thereof.

Resolved, That all goods, wares, and merchandize, except such as are made prize of, which shall be imported directly, or indirectly from Great Britain, or Ireland, into any of these United Colonies, contrary to the regulations established by Congress, shall be forfeited and disposed of agreeable to such rules as shall be made by the several Assemblies, or Conventions, and shall be liable to prosecution and condemnation in any Court erected, or to be erected, for the determination of maritime affairs in the Colony where the seizure shall be made.

By order of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated March 16.

"The men of war are taking prizes daily. They took a sloop a few days ago from Providence, Rhode Island, with a cargo of wood on board. A gentleman in St. Eustatia received a letter from his friend in Martinico the day before yesterday, informing him of advice from France, that 36 ships of the line and frigates were waiting, all prepared for an expedition, but their destination was kept a profound secret."

HENRY WILL,
PEWTERER,

ACQUAINTS the public, that he is removed to Albany, where he intends to carry on the Pewterer's business in all its branches. As he has hitherto been favoured with the custom of many of his friends in and about Albany, so he hopes to merit their continuance;—an assortment of Pewter ware will be constantly kept by him; old pewter will be exchanged for new, or cash given for it.

He begs those who are any ways indebted to him, to make speedy payment thereof, to Mr. JOHN SIMMON, Furrier, living at the east corner opposite the Old Slip Market, in New York, whom he has given power to receive the same. 36—9

Refined
BAR IRON,
Directly from the Works,
Sold by ROBERT ERSKINE,
Near White-hall Ferry, New-York.

N. B. Orders for iron, drawn to any size, from ½ to 3 inches square; and from 1 ½ to 5 inches flat, executed with punctuality and dispatch. Mill iron, rudder irons, &c. drawn to patterns. 35—8

THE STEEL FORGE, with six fires, lately advertised in this paper, to be built by Messrs. Noble and Townsend, at Stirling, is agreed for and in great forwardness, will be completed in June next; when they hope to be able to supply the public with STEEL in a more plentiful manner than heretofore; they yet having had only two fires employed in making it;—The said STEEL may be had by applying to William Hawxhurst, in New-York, who warrants the same to be good or to return the money.—Said Hawkhurst has also to sell, Stirling refined iron, Jersey refined ditto, from several different works in the Jerseys; Stirling and Jersey refined shear moulds; likewise Broomery from a parcel of Swedes iron, Stirling pig metal, pot ash kettles, anchors and grind stones as usual.

N. B. Great encouragement will be given to Women who understand manufacturing pig-metal into steel, in the German way. 30—3

Frederickburgh, Precinct, in Dutchess County
March 15th, 1776.

In COMMITTEE,

RESolved, That no person or persons be permitted to remove themselves or families into this precinct, to reside longer than four days, unless they produce to the Chairman of this Committee, a certificate from the Committee of the city, town, manor, precinct, or district from which they last removed, certifying, that they are friendly to the cause of American Liberty, and have signed the General Association, and have Liberty of said Committee to remove.

By Order of the Committee,
ISAAC CHAPMAN, Chairman.
A true Copy, Test. JOSHUA MYKICK, Clk

NOTICE is hereby given, to the public in general, that the MORRIS-TOWN STAGE continues as usual, and sets out from Hacket's-Town, every Monday morning, and every Thursday morning at sunrise, from Morris-Town to Powle's Hook, from thence to return every Thursday morning at seven o'clock; and every Saturday morning to set off from the house of Capt. Peter Dickerson, at Morris-Town, by the way of Chatham, and Springfield, and so on to Powle's Hook and thence on Monday morning at seven o'clock, to set out on the return, the same road to Morris-Town.

DANIEL BURNET,
JOSEPH SOUTHEE,
SILAS BURNET.

WANTED,

A PERSON capable of making BAYONETS: Such a one with a good recommendation will meet with very good encouragement, by applying to the Printer. 36—9.

CAMBRIDGE, April 4.

The Sukey, a large transport ship, with four Tories at least on board, is athore on George's Island, and 'tis said cannot be got off.

A favourite toast, in the best companies, is, "May the Independent principles of Common Sense be confirmed throughout the United Colonies."

We hear that about 10 or 12 transport vessels, supposed to be from England, arrived, last Tuesday, in Nantasket road, where four or five of the enemy's ships of war remain.

NEW-YORK, April 11.

BRITISH CLEMENCY!

"On Monday last, the sloop Endeavour, Job Trip master, being on his passage from Dartmouth, to Philadelphia, to the northward of Egg Harbour, was chased and come up with by a tender carrying 4 carriage guns, 10 swivels and 35 men fitted out by the Phoenix, and commanded by one Butler, a midshipman: The tender was not content with firing a broad side at Capt. Trip's vessel, after she had hauled down her sails, but when along side, after using much scurrilous language, ordered another broad side to be fired, by which Capt. Trip received a ball in his thigh, which has broke and much shattered the same. The mate also had a ball went through one thigh and lodged in the other; an officer afterwards came on board and told Capt. Trip, that Butler the Captain of the tender, out of his clemency had consented to give him his boat, on condition he would make the best of his way on shore, which Capt. Trip represented was impossible, as himself and mate being both wounded, could neither stand nor sit; they then gave them the three men who belonged to the sloop, who after much difficulty reached the shore. The Captain and Mate are both dangerously ill, having been 36 hours without any dressing to their wounds. The tender's people after plundering the sloop, scuttled and set her on fire."

On the third of March last, a son of Mr. Peter Wakeman, was baptised in Greenfield, Connecticut, by the name of CHARLES LEE, and on the 24th, a son of Capt. Jonathan Dimon, now in the Continental Service, by the name of RICHARD MONTGOMERY; and a son of Mr. James Goodsel, by the name of JOHN M'PHERSON.—May the children live and possess the patriotic virtues of those distinguished persons, whom their parents and every friend to his oppressed and bleeding country, wish to be kept in grateful remembrance till time shall be no more.

The following is a true list of the stores, &c. left in Boston by the Ministerial troops on evacuating that place.

100 pieces of cannon in town, from 9 to 32 pounders.
300 pieces of cannon at the castle.
4 mortars, 13 and half inches, two of them with beds weighing 5 tons each.
2,500 chaldrons of sea-coal.
25,000 bushels of wheat.
2,300 bushels of barley.
600 bushels of oats in one store.
300 jars of oil, containing one barrel each.
150 horses marked G. R.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated March 27, 1776.

"Among other commodities belonging to the late garrison of Boston, we have got their orderly book, by which it appears that General Howe had 7,575 effective men, exclusive of the staff, so that with marines and sailors, he may be considered as 10,000 strong. The number of cannon left behind, amounts to more than 200, about 30 of them good."—The following is a true copy of a ticket printed with red ink, it was sealed with the crest of the signer's arms, I suppose.

"This ticket, being signed by the Subscriber on the back, will admit one gentleman to the Masquerade, at Concert Hall, on the tenth of March, 1776.——The doors to be opened at seven o'clock." The Subscriber signed the back of a 10 of clubs, "Rt. Pigot."

Wednesday sen'night arrived here from the camp at Cambridge Major General Putnam; and the evening before, Colonel Mifflin, Quarter-master-general of the American army, arrived here from the same place.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated April 4, 1776.

"Yesterday arrived a schooner from Guadaloup, with about 7 tons of powder.

"We have also two pilot boats from St. Eustatia, with goods.—This day came up the Wasp schooner, Captain Hallock, one of our fleet, who have been at Providence, and taken off all the King's stores there, and will be very soon among us.—Capt. Barry in an armed schooner from this port, has sent in a sloop from St. Croix.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Continental army, before Quebec, to his friend in this city, dated March 10, 1776.

"Our army is hearty and well, still fagging it out before the walls of Quebec, several reinforcements have lately arrived, and a detachment of a regiment from Berkshire, as also a company from Philadelphia, &c. the 8th instant, we had three deserters out of town, who informed us, they had seen Captain Lamb and the other prisoners the day before, all well; and sent word by the deserters, that if we had a reinforcement, should hoist a flag the next day, when they could see it, which was accordingly done.—I was at Point Levy, a few days since, where Lieutenant Houghston of our regiment commands, where I had a fair prospect of the town, and could hear the centries cry out all's well, but I hope that will not be their cry long, as we are going to resit the King's old battery there, and when we shall be able to plump the balls into Carleton's jaws, as his house stands right opposite, when I guess they will not cry all's well."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated April 3, 1776.

"A sloop is on shore at the back of Cape Ann, (one of those which went from Boston) with a large quantity of woollen and linen goods on board, all of which will be lawful prize."

On Sunday the 10th ult. was baptised in Stratford, by the Rev. Mr. Leaming, a child by that infamous name, THOMAS GAGE, but suppose the parents were hired, we hope by that means to bring out the Tories, as they are to be examined next Monday evening.—And on the 14th ult. one hundred women paraded before Capt. Benjamin's, and proceeded as far as the house of William Edwards, the parents of the forlorn pitied child called, T. G.——They gave three huzzas, and returned, the door being shut against them.——Colonel Whiting's wife headed them.

On Sunday morning about 10 o'clock, the Savage man of war, and the James pilot boat, came under the cover of a thick fog, to the Watering-place on Staten island; each sent a boat on shore to take in water, of which Captain Stevenson received intelligence, and prepared to attack them; the ship received information of our approach, and fired a signal gun for the boats to retreat, which they endeavoured, under a brisk and constant fire from the Savage, but being fired on by our men, and closely pursued, they left one of their cutters behind with 13 men, three killed and a number wounded, were carried off in the other boat, the prisoners arrived at Head quarters on Monday evening, together with four deserters from the Phœnix, who inform us, that they were immediately after this fray put to short allowance. By several gentlemen who were spectators of this engagement from Red Hook, we learn, that a number of men were seen to drop from the tops and bowsprit of the Savage.—Our brave Riflemen kept such a hot and incessant fire on the ship, that she found it expedient to cut her cable, and retreat out of their reach. They left behind them, one standard, one musket, twenty-seven iron bound casks, a cable and anchor, a speaking trumpet, watch coats, &c.

The names of the prisoners are as follow:

Cæsar Freeman, Michael Conry, Jeremiah Reardon, Edward Cook, Francis Clemens, David Shocknis, John Gibbins, Henry Killigrove, a pilot, who conducted the man of war's crew to the ship Lady Gage, Samuel Omand, Derby Doyle, a Staten island Tory, Thomas Remington Harris, master's mate, William Metcalf, midshipman.

Monday night, one thousand of the Continental troops stationed here, went over and took possession of Governour's island, and began to fortify it; the same evening, a regiment went over to Red hook, and began to fortify that place likewise.

The famous or rather infamous Joshua Barns, from Philipsburgh, in West chester county, has lately been very busy in inlisting men for Governour Tryon's service, who were to be called the Governour's life guards; he told his recruits that they would all bear the character of gentlemen, and meet with extraordinary good usage; he prevailed upon some deluded people to join him; but on Monday evening six of these new made gentlemen landing on the Jersey shore near Powles-hook, were all taken prisoners, and are now in close confinement.

Head Quarters, New-York, April 5, 1776.

THE Soldiers are strictly enjoined to retire to their barracks and quarters at tattoo beating, and remain there until the Reveil is beat.

Necessity obliges the General to desire the inhabitants of the city to observe the same rule, as no person will be permitted to pass any centry, after this night, without the countersign.

The inhabitants, where business requires it, may know the countersign, by applying to any of the Brigade-Majors.

Head-Quarters, New-York, April 8, 1776.

THE General informs the inhabitants, that it is become absolutely necessary, that all communication, between the Ministerial fleet and shore, should be immediately stopped,—for that purpose, has given positive orders, that the ships should no longer be furnished with provisions: Any inhabitant, or others, who shall be taken, that have been on board, since the date of this order, or near any of the ships, or going on board, will be considered as enemies, and treated accordingly.

All boats, are to sail from Beekman's slip; Capt. James Alner is appointed Inspector, and will give permits for oystermen: It is expected and ordered, that none attempt going without a pass.

ISRAEL PUTNAM,
Major General in the Continental Army, and Commander in Chief of the Forces in New-York.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, April 9.

WHEREAS the late Provincial Congress of the Colony of New York, by their Resolve of the 12th of March last, did order a new election of Deputies to represent this Colony in Provincial Congress for the ensuing year. The Freemen, Freeholders and such other inhabitants of the city and county of New York, as are intituled to vote for Deputies to represent them in Provincial Congress, are therefore requested to meet at the City-Hall, of the city of New York, on Tuesday the 16th day of April instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, and then and there, to elect, by plurality of voices, twenty one Deputies to represent the said County and City in Provincial Congress, for the space of twelve months next after the second Tuesday in May next. The Chairman or Deputy-chairman, and six other members of this Committee will attend to inspect and superintend the said Election, pursuant to the directions of the above mentioned Resolve of the late Provincial Congress. And in order that the same may be conducted freely and impartially, the General Committee do earnestly recommend it to the Electors, that they respectively vote by ballot, instead of the former mode of poiling, and therefore such as approve the mode of electing by ballot, are requested to deliver their ballots, properly roll'd up and tied, to one of the said Inspectors, at the place and time of election.

Published by Order of the Gen. Committee,
A true Copy from the Minutes,
Attest. JOS. WINTER Sec'ry.

In County Committee, on the South side of the Mountains, in the County of Orange, March 26, 1776.

WHEREAS many menacing speeches and threatnings of sundry negroe slaves, has been made known to this Committee, and an unusual going and coming, and getting themselves into companies and procuring to themselves arms, calls for redress, and more especially at this alarming crisis; and in order to prevent the bad consequences that might arise from a total neglect thereof, have entered into the following resolutions, to be observed in that part of the county of Orange.

Resolved, I. That no more than two negroe slaves shall be allowed to meet a company, or assemble together at any time hereafter, at any place except it be on servile labour, in their master or mistress's employ, or at church, or other place of public worship.

Resolved, II. That any one negro slave that shall be found in any house, (not his masters or employers) or upon the road after eight o'clock at night, without a proper permit or certificate from his master or mistress, specifying the place or distance where he is to go, or with a team, or going home from his labour, or going to his wife, then in such case, he or they shall be punished, as the law of the province of New-York directs, to prevent negroes assembling in Companies.

Resolved, III. That no master or mistress of a family, shall tolerate or allow in his or her house, out house, barn or buildings, any negro slave by day or night, to stay there more than one hour, unless his or their business require a longer time, and having a certificate from his or their master or mistress, allowing him or them a longer time.

Resolved, IV. That the laws of this province, made for punishing persons that are convicted of being guilty of harbouring and entertaining negro slaves, be enforced, and prosecuted to their full extent.

Resolved, V. That no negro slave shall be allowed to carry or keep arms or ammunition; and that their masters shall take them, where they have such, into their own custody, and if their master or mistress neglect so to do, the Committees of the respective district, or the major part of them shall order the taking and keeping them for the use of the district, till a further order of the County Committee.

Ordered, That these proceedings and resolves be printed in one of the public News-Papers of this colony.

DAVID PYE, D. Chairman.
Attest, PETER LENT, Clerk.

In the General Committee of Mechanics in Union, in Mechanic Hall, April 6.

ON taking under consideration the manifold difficulties that arise on the stoppage of paper currency, of the emission of Massachusetts-Bay and Rhode-Island provinces, we find, that great are the damages the Mechanics have laboured under, as well as other inhabitants of this city: But more especially we are sorry to find, that the gentlemen of the army, late from Cambridge, suffer daily by the paper currency of those provinces being refused in payments; also, we are of opinion that the union of the colonies is much injured, by one province refusing the paper currency of another;—therefore we have Resolved,

First, That we will at all times, as far as in our power lies, endeavour to support the Union of the Colonies; and do at this time, recommend the same to all our constituents,

Secondly, That we will at all times receive in payments, the Massachusetts-Bay and Rhode Island paper currency; and do now recommend to our constituents, that they strictly do the same; and let our enemies see, that the Mechanicks in Union, are determined, as far as in them lies, to endeavour to support the union.

Being filled with a sense of the blessing arising to these colonies, from the aforesaid glorious union, in these times of public trouble, we cannot but with regret and astonishment, view and observe the discredit and disrespect, the paper currency of Massachusetts Bay and Rhode-Island is treated with, by people in general refusing to receive it in all payments.

For we consider, that the union of the colonies is such a glorious fabrick, that the enemies of this once happy country, cannot help viewing it with astonishment; therefore it is without dispute, necessary to try to prevent them from making any breach in it. We make no doubt but every genuine son of liberty, and lover of his country, will ardently endeavour to support it, and will shun every thing that may have a tendency to weaken it.

As we would strive to support the union, as far as in us lies, we are of opinion, that every province, for the sake of supporting so glorious a union as that of the colonies, ought at all times to support the credit of their sister colonies. But when we examine which of the colonies have had their currency refused, we find them to be the bleeding provinces of Massachusetts Bay and Rhode-Island, whose wounds are not yet healed.—They have spilt their blood and spent their treasure, and have gloriously conquered, not only their own enemies, but ours also; and for fear that the common oppressors should ravage our towns and fields, they have hastened to risk their lives for our protection: And shall we deny their currency, and undervalue their provinces? No, forbid the thought! we cannot hesitate a moment, but must join hand and heart with each other, and call on you, Gentlemen of the General Committee of Inspection, and pray that you will be pleased, as soon as convenient, to resolve and order that the same may take place throughout your jurisdiction. We are also of opinion, that the dispatch of this business, will contribute much to the ease and interest of our worthy friends of the army, lately from the eastward, whose situation must be unhappy, to see the currency of their bleeding country, discredited in the land they are willing to defend, at the risk of their lives.

Signed by order of this Committe,
NATHAN TYLER, Chairman.

On Tuesday last arrived here, Brigadier Gen. Sullivan, and yesterday by water from New-London, the Brigade under his command, consisting, it is said, of about four thousand men.

We hear that on Tuesday last a new sloop belonging to Mr. Vark loaded with flour, &c. was taken by one of the British pirate ships of war, which after plundering her of her cargo, set her on fire and destroyed her.

ON a special call of the County Committee, by the Chairman of the county of Westchester, and Province of New York, held at the house of Isaac Norton, in the Manor of Cortland, appeared a sufficient number of the Committee of the above-said county, to try offenders, agreeable to the resolves of the Continental Congress; at which meeting was brought upon his trial, Ebenezer Brown, and being accused of being an enemy to his country; the evidence being duly examined and considered, the above said Brown was adjudged guilty of the crime alledged against him, confessed that he had heretofore acted very imprudent and hurtful to the liberties of his country, for which he was extremely sorry; and likewise made oath hereafter to have his conduct governed by the Resolves of Congress, so far as was agreeable to the measures laid down in the general Association,—which said acknowledgment,

I the said Ebenezer Brown, have freely and voluntarily signed, and desire that the above confession may be published in the public papers, at my expence. EBENEZER BROWN.

Also, I the above said Ebenezer Brown, of Salem, in the county of Westchester, and Province of New York, do solemly swear upon the holy evangelists of Almighty God, that I will have my future conduct governed by the resolves of the Continental and Provincial Congress, so far as is agreeable to the constitution specified in the general Association, and of the county Committee.

EBENEZER BROWN.

The 18th day of March, 1776, Sworn before me
Thaddeus Crane, Justice of the Peace.

Extract from the minutes,
NATHAN ROCKWELL, Clerk.

POET's CORNER.

A NEW SONG.

AS Collinet and Phœbe sat
Beneath a Poplar Grove,
With fondest Truth, the gentle Youth
Was telling Tales of Love.

2. Dear Blooming Maid, the Shepherd said,
My tender Vows believe
These downcast Eyes, and artless Sighs,
Can ne'er thy Faith deceive.

3. From Fair to Fair, tho' some there are,
Delighting well to rove,
Such Change thou ne'er from me can'st fear,
Thy Charms secure my Love.

4. Then Phœbe now, approve my Vow,
By Truth, by Fondness prest,
A Smile assume, to grace thy Bloom,
And make thy Shepherd blest.

5. A Blush o'er spread her Cheeks with red,
Which half she turn'd aside;
With pleasing Woes, her Bosom rose,
While thus the Maid replied:

6. Full well dear Youth, I know thy Truth,
And all thy Arts to please;
But, ah! is this a Time for Bliss,
Or Themes so soft as these?

7. While all around, we hear no Sound
But War's terrific strain;
The Drum commands our arming Bands,
And chides each tardy Swain.

8. Our Country's Call, arouses all
Who dare be brave and free,
My Love shall crown the Youth alone
Who saves himself and me.

9. 'Tis done, he cried, from thy dear side,
How quickly I'll be gone!
From Love will I, to Freedom fly,
A Slave to thee alone.

10. And when I come, with Laurels home,
And all that Freemen crave,
To crown my Love, thy Smile shall prove,
The Fair reward the Brave.

The LOAN OFFICE,

FOR the City and County of NEW-YORK, will be kept at the house of Theodorus Van Wyck, on the third Tuesday of this instant April, as also on the three succeeding Tuesdays, to receive the principal and interest due to said office. 35—8

WANTED,

A PARCEL of good BOOKS in the art of ENGINEERING. As it is presumed, many private persons may have useful books in this art, which they would part with for the general good; they are requested to offer them to the Printer hereof, who will be authorised to purchase such as will suit. Old or new sets, or parts of sets, both in French and English, if they are of the proper kind, will be thankfully bought. 35—8

Just Published,
And SOLD by the PRINTER hereof,
(Price SIX-PENCE,)
OBSERVATIONS
On the Reconciliation of
BRITAIN and the COLONIES,
By a Friend of American Liberty.
Salus populi suprema lex esto.
Let the good of the people be the Foundation of all Law and civil Government.

Dr. ATTWOOD,

HAS removed his STORE consisting of a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, to the house of Joseph Rigg's, Esq; in Newark, where country Practitioners and others may be supplied wholesale and retail, at as low prices as charg'd in New York. 35—38

TO BE SOLD BY SOLOMON SIMSON,

AT the New Spermaceti Works, in Read Street, SPERMACETI CANDLES, COCOA, LAMP OIL; and a few Pieces of CHECKS. 35—8

To all Gentlemen above Albany and elsewhere,

WHO has received their news papers by the Albany Post, for five years past; These may serve to inform them, that he shall drop carrying of all such men's papers as have not paid him, or the Printers for him, four shillings for each year, that he has carried the same; and on any one's leaving the balance due at any of his Stages with their names, their papers shall be punctually left at such places on the post road as they direct, or on failure thereof will pay the Printer and lose his postage; and all those who enter their names for the future, must expect to advance the four shillings postage—For no longer fiddle no longer dance.

ALBANY POST.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable FARM, in the Township of Hempsted, in Queen's county, lying on the north side of Hempsted Plains, about one mile east of Mr. Ludlow's, about twenty miles from New York Ferry, and near the main road that leads from thence to Jamaica, containing upwards of one hundred acres of Land, in good fences, of which there is about forty acres wood land, and about four or five acres meadow, a young orchard, with a number of fruit trees.——A good Dwelling House with two fire places and a cellar under it, a barn and good well of water.—Whoever inclines to purchase the said FARM, may be treated with, by applying to Sarah Cheesman, living on the said Premises, to Isaac Smith, Esq; or Joseph Cheesman in New-York, near the New Sugar-house.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And SOLD by the PRINTER hereof.
A
SERMON,
In which the
UNION OF THE COLONIES
Is considered and recommended: and the bad
CONSEQUENCES of DIVISIONS
Are Represented, Delivered on the
PUBLIC THANKSGIVING,
November 28th, 1775.
By ROBERT ROSS, A. M.
Pastor of the Church of Christ in Stratfield.
——and the fear of the Lord fell on the people, and they came out with one consent. 2 Sam. xi. 7.

To be SOLD or LET,

And Entered upon immediately,

A HEMP FARM, containing 210 acres, 70 acres of which is as good meadow as any in this Quarter of the world, well ditched and fenced; 20 acres of upland cleared, 20 acres of wood land, 20 acres of the meadow is in good order for hemp this spring, and six acres of the upland in excellent order for flax.—There is on said Farm, a HOUSE with two fire places, an excellent well, a large new barn, &c.—Likewise a HOUSE and LOT, of about two acres, in the pleasant village of Chatham; and to be LET ONLY, A large new Store house, two story high. All the above within twelve miles of Newark or Elizabeth Town.

WANTED TO HIRE, *ONE or TWO* Men by the Month or Year.—For further particulars, enquire of Jacob Morrell, at Chatham
Morris County, 16th March, 1776. 33—6

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

New-York, March 9, 1776.

RESOLVED and ORDERED,

THAT Abraham Lott, Esq; Treasurer, and the Loan Officers of this Colony, shall receive in payment for the principal and interest that shall from time to time become due on the monies put out on loan by virtue of an act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the Colony of NEW-YORK, passed the fifteenth of February, 1771, entitled, "An Act for emitting the sum of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds in bills of credit, to be put out on loan, and to appropriate the interest arising thereon to the payment of the debts of this Colony, and to such public exigencies as the circumstances of this Colony may, from time to time render necessary;" as well the bills of credit heretofore issued by virtue of any law of this Colony, as those issued by order of the Congress of the United Colonies, and of the Provincial Congress of this Colony.

AND WHEREAS by virtue of the aforesaid act, the one tenth part of the said sum will become due, and is to be paid into the respective Loan Offices, on the third Tuesday of April next: And whereas by reason of the unhappy war brought upon us by the iniquitous attempts of the British parliament, to reduce these Colonies to a state of slavery, it may be inconvenient for the good people of this Colony, who have taken the said monies on loan, to pay the said tenth part of the same, according to the directions of the said act, RESOLVED and ORDERED, That the payment of the said tenth part of the principal be, and it is hereby suspended, until the third Tuesday in April, which will be in the year of our Lord, 1777; upon which day the annual payments of the one tenth part of the said principal sum of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds, shall commence and continue from year to year, until the whole shall be paid; any thing in the said act to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding. AND WHEREAS doubts may arise in the minds of the loan officers about the disposition of such principal monies as may happen to be paid in; IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, That they put the same out on loan, and that in the doing thereof they conform in all respects to the directions of the said act.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

NAILS.

TEN Penny, twenty penny and two-penny NAILS, to be SOLD by
JACOB WILKINS,
near the Old Slip Market, ALSO,
TRAIN and LAMP OIL.
Likewise to be SOLD or HIRED,
Three Years time of a NAIL MAKER, by said WILKINS. 33—6

The well known Horse, called
TRUE BRITON,
that was formerly the property of Colonel Nathaniel Heard, is now the property of Christopher Marsh of Elizabeth-town, and kept at the place lately belonging to William Ricketts, Esq; deceased will cover the ensuing season on the following terms, viz. Three Pounds Proc. the season, which is to the first of August next, Twenty Shillings Proc. the leap, and Six Pounds to warrant a Mare with foal.—Good pasturage for Mares at said place, at two shillings per week, and the best attendance given by
CHRISTOPHER MARSH.

N. B. It is useless to enter into the pedigree of *TRUE BRITON*, as he is as well known as any Horse on this continent, and is in as good order as ever he has been. 28——
Borough of Elizabeth Feb. 8th, 1776.

L O S T.

About a week ago in the Fly-market,
A WORKED POCKET BOOK, lined with striped silk, in which was a Two *Dollar* Maryland Bill, and *two* or *three* small bills of Continental currency, two Tickets in the English Museum Lottery, with sundry papers and letters, of no use but to the owner.——Any person bringing the Pocket-book, with the Contents, or only the papers, to the Printer hereof, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and no questions asked. 34?

THOSE who are indebted to WOODWARD and KIP, are hereby earnestly requested to make speedy payment at their House in New York, or at their appartments in Elizabeth-Town, East New-Jersey. 34—7

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Number of PARTNERS, to be CONCERNED in a VESSEL or VESSELS, to CRUISE against OUR ENEMIES.——Enquire of the Printer.

‡*† The VESSELS will have COMMISSIONS from a neighbouring *Government.*

JOHN and WILLIAM IMLAY,

REQUEST all persons indebted to them, whose accounts have been long due, to pay the same immediately, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney. In their absence, call on Mr. Ebenezer Hazard, near the Coffee-House.
New-York, March 14, 1776. 32

TO COVER.

At MORRISANIA,
At THREE GUINEAS, and a DOLLAR to the Groom, or TWENTY DOLLARS insured, The BEAUTIFUL HORSE,
BAY RICHMOND,

SPRUNG from the best blood in Great-Britain: He is a Colt of Babram-Black, from Mr. Cornforth's famous Mare Dido, which came off the turf invincible, and is now rising five years.—Apply to John Walburn, at Morrisania, where good Grass may be had at Two Shilling and Six pence per week.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A HOUSE-KEEPER, who understands Country business, for a Family, about forty miles from town.—Inquire of the Printer.——None but those of undoubted good character need apply. 33——6

THREE-PENCE per POUND
GIVEN BY
JOHN KEATING,

FOR the best sort of good, clean, dry, white linen RAGS, and so in proportion for those of an inferior sort.

☞ Good encouragement given to Journeymen Paper-makers, by said Keating. 73—

Boulting-Cloths,

AND a few Tuns of STRAINED OIL, to be Sold.—Inquire at BENJAMIN UNDERHILL's, near Beekman's Slip.
New-York, 11th January, 1776. 23—

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD,

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named JACOB, about 25 years of age, five and one-half feet high, well made, his complexion a little of a yellowish cast, his face marked with large pocks, has a down look, long black wool hair, and a coarse rough voice.—He had on when he went away, a light coloured upper jacket, with a black under one, and breeches.—He formerly lived with John Foster at Foster's meadow, and has lately been seen thereabouts, and near Rockaway, and when charged with running away, says, that he has been home—The Subscriber therefore desires, that if he is discovered, he may be brought home, or confined in any goal, for which a Reward of Two Dollars, if taken up in the county, and of Four Dollars if out of the county, with all reasonable charges, will be paid by the Subscriber.
34—7 JACOB FOSTER.
Rockaway, 22d March, 1776.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, in Reading, in Connecticut, in Fairfield county, on Thursday the 21st instant, (March) A DARK BAY STONE HORSE, with saddle and bridle about 14 hands and an half high, a natural trotter, black mane, some white hairs in his tail, four years old this spring:—The person suspected calls his name *Jacob Johnson*, New England born:—Had on when he went away, a light coloured surtout coat, striped linen shirt, black knit breeches, castor hat, about six feet high, light hair, thick faced, light eyes, has a free use of his tongue, one fore tooth broke off.—Whoever shall take up said Thief, and secure the said Horse and Thief, so that the owner may have the Horse, saddle and bridle, and the Thief be brought to Justice, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me,
34—7 MICAJAH STARR.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE.

In the city of New-Brunswick, on the 25th day of April next, if not sold at private Sale before,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, STORE HOUSE, a large, new, and convenient BREW-HOUSE, with about 23 acres of choice land adjoining the same, formerly the property of Henry Van Deursen, deceased, the Dwelling House contains five rooms on the lower floor, an entry and good kitchen, with a dry cellar under the same, the Brew-house is 50 feet by 30, with a malting cellar, 70 feet in length, and 26 feet wide, with a brick arch turned over head, a Malt mill which goes by horses; the Copper contains 22 barrels, the whole being in good order with all the utensils compleat, contiguous to said Brew-house is a Store house 33 feet by 20, with a good Beer Cellar under the same, the floor of which is paved with brick: A constant supply of soft good water for brewing, which runs thro' the Lot of Land, within a rod of said Brew house, which, in the dryest season has never failed:—The barn is 36 feet by 20.—Any person inclining to purchase the Lot of Land and Buildings at private Sale, may hear of the terms, by applying to
William Van Deursen,
47 Matthew Sleght, } Executors.

RULES AND ORDERS FOR REGULATING THE *MILITIA,*

Of the Colony of NEW-YORK, Recommended by the PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, December 20, 1775, and ordered to be PUBLISHED, with an
APPENDIX.
To be SOLD by the PRINTER hereof near the COFFEE-HOUSE.

READY MONEY
GIVEN FOR
POT AND PEARL ASH,
AND
BEES-WAX,
By WILLIAM DENNING.

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,

HAVING removed their store to New-Haven, desire all those indebted to them, to call and settle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr Daniel Phœnix, living in New-York, nearly opposite where said Broome and Company kept their store.—They have still on hand, a small assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching season, to be sold for cash or short credit, on the usual moderate terms. 9——

At the desire of some of the members of the Hon. the Continental Congress, and some of the officers of the association—is
Just published, and now selling
By WILLIAM GREEN,
In Maiden Lane,
(Price Twenty-eight Shillings, *Two Volumes, in neat Bindings)*
The MILITARY GUIDE,
For YOUNG OFFICERS.
By THOMAS SIMES, ESQUIRE,
Author of the Military Medley.

THIS work is a large and valuable compilation from the most celebrated military writers—Marshal Saxe.—General Bland,—King of Prussia.—Prince Ferdinand—&c. &c. Containing the experience of many brave heroes in critical situations, for the use of young warriors; including an excellent military, historical and explanatory
DICTIONARY.
To which is now added,
Extracts from a military essay, containing reflections on the raising, arming, clothing, and discipline of the British infantry and cavalry. By Campbell Dalrymple, Esq; Lieut. Colonel to the King's own regiment of dragoons.
The whole illustrated with eleven copper-plates.
☞ As a very large number of these books are subscribed for, non-subscribers who want a set, must be speedy in their application. 31—5

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, of Judea, in Woodbury, Connecticut, on Monday the 18th inst. a Negro man, named JEFF, about 36 years of age, five feet ten inches high, a slim well built fellow;—had on a mixt coloured black and white short great coat, two grey Jackets, and a light coloured broadcloth jacket, black and blue flannel breeches with pewter buttons, check woollen shirt, mixt coloured stockings, and old shoes. Whoever shall take up said Negro, and secure him, or return him to the Subscriber, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me,
Woodbury, March 21, 1776. 34—7 } SAMUEL MASTERS.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or *STOLEN,*

FROM the Subscriber in May 1775, Two COLTS, not dockt, marked, nor branded, viz one has light sorrel Mare Colt, two years old last spring, natural trotter, and trots very light, one hind foot white, and a small star or streak in the forehead, (I think) and very handsome made.—The other is a dark Bay Horse Colt, one year old last spring, natural trotter, and no white about him, both Colts are part English.—Whoever takes up said Colts, and returns them to the owner, living in Norwalk, Connecticut, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by
Stephen St. John, 2d.
Norwalk, March 21, 1776. 34—7

LATH

WILL Cover at JOHN THORNE's, at Great-Neck, at Five Pounds a mare, if miss'd the first season, to bring her the next for half the money, or nine pounds to insure a living colt.——The noted bay horse LATH, formerly the property of Mr. Delancy, is full fifteen hands high, strong and bony; he was got by Shepherd's Crab, sire of Mr. Vernon's Shepherdess, (at present the best mare in England) the Duke of Devonshire's celebrated Fairy and many other capital racers. Shepherd's Crab was a very excellent son of Old Crab, and out of the famous Withrington Mare, daughter of Old Partner; his dam was got by Lath, the best son of the Godolphin Arabian, and out of Roxana, a daughter of the bald Galloway, the fleetest Horse in Devonshire, Childers excepted, that ever ran over Newmarket; his grand dam by the same Flying Childers, great grand dam by Makeless, out of a full sister of Honeycomb-Punch, son of the Taffolet Barb, and his great great great grand dam, was a natural Barb Mare.

This Horse in 1767, then four years old, won the eight hundred Guineas subscription at Newmarket, beating Lord Bollingbroke's Tartuffe and seven others; Tartuffe won one thousand Guineas and two Plates the same year. In 1768 he landed in America, and that year won the Fifty Pounds, weight for age Plate, at Newmarket on Long Island. In 1769 he won the Jockey-Club Purse of 1000 at Philadelphia, beating the then best running Horses from Maryland; and in 1770 he also won the Hundred at the same place. In 1771 he won the Hundred at Newmarket, and never was conquered in this country till the year 1772, when he run out of condition, otherwise it is thought he would have won easy. 32—5.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.